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*Detention camp at Nuevitas.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *September 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the mortality statistics for this city for the week ended Saturday, September 2, 1899.

In spite of the dry weather, which has continued unbroken, the general health of Nuevitas continues good. At this writing rain is anxiously expected as an accompanier of the cyclone now reported as near the eastern end of the island.

After consultation with Capt. F. G. Cooke, U. S. A., commanding officer of Nuevitas, and with the approval (previously given) of Passed Assistant Surgeon Rosenau, I have established a detention camp upon "Cayo Puto," a small island about two miles from the city, previously used for that purpose by the army. I have secured tentage and the necessary equipment from the United States Quartermaster, have a memorandum receipt, and have placed a reliable man in charge. The capacity of the camp is at present 12. It is my intention to use this camp not only for the protection of this port against Havana and Santiago by requiring uncertified persons from those places to serve the proper period of detention, but also for the protection of the uninfected eastern end of the island against possible infection from Puerto Principe.

Respectfully, yours,

T. F. RICHARDSON,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *September 2, 1899.*

Deaths during week ended September 2, 1899. August 28, chronic dysentery; September 2, chronic alcoholism—a remarkable case reported by Municipal Dr. Garcini, of a young girl 17 years old.

J. R. ANZA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Under date of September 17, Assistant Surgeon Richardson is reported ill of yellow fever.]

Sanitary reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Daiquiri, and Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 5, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of Cuba for the week ended September 2, 1899:

SANTIAGO.

During the week there was a total of 15 deaths in the civil population, a decrease of 7 from the previous week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malarial fevers, 3; tuberculosis, 2; intestinal diseases, 3; other causes, 7. Total, 15. Population, 34,000; mortality, 22.94 per 1,000. There were 3 cases of yellow fever with no deaths, and 1 case of diphtheria.

MANZANILLO.

I visited Manzanillo during the week in order to learn exactly the conditions there and to make regulations to protect the town and protect other places from it. Manzanillo is a city of between 14,000 and 15,000

inhabitants, nicely situated on gradually rising ground that affords good surface drainage for the city. Like the most modern Cuban towns, the streets are wide, and, since the American occupation, are extremely clean. Many of the houses, especially the larger ones, were formerly used as barracks or hospitals during Spanish times, and, as there has been no systematic disinfection, are still more or less a source of danger. The building used as barracks by one battalion of the Tenth Cavalry was formerly a Spanish military hospital, and it is here that the few cases of yellow fever had their origin. I believe that with a few suggestions made the foci will soon be destroyed. There was but 1 case of fever in the town; this was from the original focus.

There were several cases of smallpox in the city, but they had been isolated.

Precautions are being taken to protect the city both from Havana and Santiago, nonimmunes not being allowed to land from these places, and all baggage must be disinfected.

During the week there were 7 deaths, the causes being as follows: Intestinal diseases, 5; tuberculosis, 1; malaria, 1. Total, 7.

DAIQUIRI.

During the week there developed in the mining camp 1 case of yellow fever. The man, a Spaniard, came overland from Santiago a few days previously, and to that place the infection is traced. The man was isolated and since then no new cases have developed.

GUANTANAMO.

This place still remains free from infection notwithstanding the free communication with this city; the reason of this is no doubt due to the absolute restriction of nonimmunes, except those on Government business, and the fact that there are but few nonimmunes in the town, the troops having been removed further into the interior.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DENMARK.

Danish West Indies modify quarantine against Cuban and Porto Rican ports.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, August 30, 1899.

SIR: I have honor to advise you of the following quarantine orders by the government of the Danish West Indies:

On May 24 last the quarantine of fifteen days imposed on ships arriving from the Island of Cuba was modified so that ships and their crews will be admitted free on presenting a sanitary certificate from the Cuban authorities. The passengers, however, must, until further notice, submit to a quarantine of fifteen days to be passed at a lazaretto. The quarantine against ships arriving from Ponce, Porto Rico, has been replaced by sanitary inspection.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LAURITZ S. SWENSON.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.